

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance in the following morning.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Sept. 29, 1862.

The Times of this morning says:

"We must resume the offensive, and there is no reason on the face of the earth why we should not do it instantly and with success. Our few soldiers, according to universal testimony, fight as well as old troops. In the late engagements they behaved splendidly."

This point of the value of new troops is precisely what, at the commencement of this war, the National Republican persistently contended for in opposition to the drilling theories which kept our best troops idle until their three months were nearly out, and in some instances, fully out. But at that time Gen. Scott and West Point ruled everything. It was to vain that we suggested that, however valuable drill might be, we gained nothing by waiting to drill, since the enemy could equally make use of the same time for the same purpose. It was to vain that we showed that the best fighting in our history, from Bunker Hill down, had been done by perfectly raw troops. And it was to vain that we called attention to that most significant fact, that our revolutionary fathers, who knew war by a long and bloody service, had limited the compulsory term of the militia to three months, as itself a refutation of the modern martial theory that a man cannot learn to fight in less than six months.

It was idle, at that time, to reason against any notion of Gen. Scott, who had fought bravely at Chippewa a half century ago, the country refusing to realize that the same lapse of time which had made him venerable, had, measurably, destroyed his capacity to be useful in war. Gen. Scott said "drill." Everybody echoed "drill." And so, after "drilling" our troops into a complete condition of demoralization, the "Ball Run" battle was fought and lost.

The Journal of Commerce says that the National Republican's promise of a return to the President's proclamation in the loyal States has been disappointed. "Hereabouts," it says, "the reception of the proclamation has been so cold and gloomy." Whether this is so, or not, will depend very much upon the meaning to be given to that classic word "Aren't you?" If it means the sneering and immediate surroundings of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, "cold and gloomy" aptly describes the condition of feeling which the proclamation excited. But if it is enlarged to embrace the State of New York, the Journal of Commerce is unusually wide of the mark. The President's proclamation is to the people, the people dawn of day, and of a day which will be long, and bright, and glorious. They have responded to the Presidential proclamation, by nominating for the office of Governor, a man whose heart and soul are in the President's policy. They will repeat the endorsement by electing Gen. Wadsworth to that office by a majority of countless thousands. Nobody is "gloomy" except those in whom the proclamation has finally extinguished the hope of a disgraceful compromise with the rebels.

Several Canadian newspapers hereafter, along with the secessionists, take ground for the national cause since the proclamation. The same change will be apparent in Europe, where we receive the echo of that document from across the Atlantic.

"MUCH TO BE DONE."

The New York Commercial Advertiser has a long leader headed "A Much Needed Reform," in which it gives the public to understand that there are some very serious questions going on among our generals, and very reprehensible jealousies existing, which are greatly endangering our success.

The Commercial proceeds to say that there are bitter feuds now existing among many of our leading military officers, in which it takes up the Secretary of War, Gen. Halleck, Gen. McClellan, and Gen. Sigel, and all on the strength of what some New York paper has read, or may say. It implies the President to interpose and save the country from a great calamity which may arise from these intestine quarrels among the generals.

Now all this talk is sheer gammon, and false, from skin to core, and from core back to skin again. We will not undertake to say that differences of opinion may not have existed between Gen. Halleck, the War Department, and some of the leading generals in the field, but no such state of things as is foreshadowed by the Commercial, has any foundation in truth.

There are plenty of scribbles and news-mongers about Washington, and in our great cities, whose sole business seems to be to get up improbable stories to bring our generals at loggerheads, who never have been on other than the best of terms with one another and to make the country think that our entire staff of brave generals are a pack of quarrelsome fools, who ought to be dismissed the service.

We may allude to this topic again in a future number. In the meantime we ask the Commercial to keep cool and not fret itself about the existence of improbable stories that have no surer foundation than the "baseless fabric of a vision."

INSURANCE STAMPS.—We have seen a specimen of insurance stamps, just received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They are the prettiest stamp yet issued in this country.

The twenty-five cent stamp is about 2 1/2 inches in length by about 1 1/2 in width and has in the center a fine little engraving of Washington, after Stuart's celebrated portrait. Over the picture are the figures "25," surrounded by the name in print. Below the words "Life Insurance" and "Internal Revenue."

THE MONITOR.—The Monitor is now lying at the Washington Navy Yard. She has probably come here to receive some additional armament, and then to proceed on some expedition, we know whither.

Carpenter John O. Butler, U. S. N., of Erie, Pennsylvania, died on board the U. S. steamer Michigan, on the 29th ult.

Missing.—Carpenter Leonard Westcott, U. S. N., ordered to the Jamestown, cannot be found.

FROM WINCHESTER.

THE REBELS NOT FORTIFYING THE TOWN.

THEY STRIP THEM WOUNDED TO CLOTHE THE MEN IN THE RANKS.

One of our surgeons, who has recently been released from Winchester, which place is now in possession of the rebels, contradicts the story that the enemy are fortifying the town of Winchester. The only attempt in that direction has been the throwing up of a small earth work by some negro laborers.

The sick and wounded rebels, who were released from the late battle, are being sent to Richmond as fast as possible. As an indication of the poverty of the rebel army, our informant states that the boots, shoes, and a portion of the other clothing are taken from these sick and wounded men, previous to being sent off, and turned over to the commissary department to clothe the barefooted soldiers and conscripts.

From the Baltimore American.

Important from Winchester and the rebel Army of the Potomac.

The surgeon of one of the New England regiments reached Washington on Thursday, having left Winchester yesterday, where he was held as a prisoner. He states that the main body of the rebel army lies between Winchester and Marlborough, with pickets extended nearly to Harper's Ferry, though Charleston is unoccupied in any force. The Confederate officers freely acknowledge that the rebel army was very much demoralized because of its dispersion from pickets and scouting parties, and which they stood in great need. He also confirms the reports of the Richmond papers that an immense number of stragglers, disabled and otherwise, are passing down the valley of Virginia, where the present march of Winchester was unable to detain for want of a proper cavalry force. The people were almost in a famished condition, and in Winchester our army would be gladly hailed with satisfaction, as the people could then obtain from it the necessities of life. All the sick and baggage were being sent to the rear, and this movement was regarded as indicating that the rebel army intended to retreat to some better base of supplies. At Waterford, opposite the Point of Rocks, a rebel force appeared yesterday, and drove off all the cattle and horses, and impressed every man they found.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit of the President to Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 2.

President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington yesterday afternoon. He was met by Major Rip and Capt. Smith, and escorted to Gen. Sumner's headquarters. The President was accompanied by Major Gen. McClellan of the army of the Potomac, and by a large number of the members of the cabinet, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and other gentlemen.

At Gen. Sumner's headquarters he was met by Gen. McClellan. After a short interview, the President, accompanied by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Sumner, and a brilliant cavalcade composed of division and brigade generals, with members of their staffs, proceeded to review Gen. Sumner's splendid army corps on Bolivar Heights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and Gen. McClellan with great enthusiasm.

The President subsequently visited the ruins of the railroad bridge and Government buildings at Harper's Ferry. He then returned to Bolivar Heights, and passed the night with Gen. Sumner. This morning the President, accompanied by Gen. Sumner and other generals, visited the troops on Loudoun and Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where the rebel troops under Col. Miles surrendered. At noon he left Harper's Ferry, and rode over to Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

During the afternoon Gen. McClellan conducted the President and the members of the cabinet, accompanied by a brilliant array of officers in civilian dress, Gen. McClellan's staff.

The President manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with the recent victory. In the evening he returned to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, where he will pass the night in camp.

He was surrounded by the band of the Second Cavalry this evening. To-morrow he will review the other troops of the Army of the Potomac. On Saturday he will return to Washington on a special train via Frederick.

The President is in excellent health and spirits, and is highly pleased with the good condition of the troops.

The following is from the correspondent of the New York Herald.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 2, 1862.

Today the hospitals in Keedysville and Sharpsburg were cleared of all the Union patients. The rebels remain, however, under the care of their surgeons. Every vacant house of Sharpsburg, Keedysville, and Middletown, is being used for the reception of the wounded. Yesterday, General Pleasanton, with his brigade of cavalry, and Pennington's battery of the Second United States artillery, made a reconnaissance to Marlborough, returning last evening. The enemy's pickets were found in Sharpsburg, and were driven towards Marlborough, where the entire rebel force, consisting of several hundred cavalry, prospectively is. Skirmishing was kept up with other parties until the command reached Marlborough, where it found a regiment of rebel cavalry, and after an examination of the town the expedition returned, bringing with it a large number of men and boys who had been impressed but not sent into the service. The enemy pursued them closely in force, and harassed their rear until within a short distance of the river. The citizens generally expressed pleasure at the appearance of the Federal troops, but the fear of the returning rebels prevented many from displaying Union feeling.

Gen. Grant was out with a picked body of men in capture any party that might be sent out from our lines, but Gen. Pleasanton's vigilance kept the enemy's designs.

The main body of the enemy is near Bunker Hill and Winchester. To-day the rebel pickets occupied Sharpsburg again, but it is evident that they are doing nothing more than sufficient for picket duty to be found this side of Bunker Hill or Winchester.

CONSCRIPTS.—It is reported by pretty reliable authority that ten thousand conscripts passed through Culpeper within the past few days towards the front, at Winchester. Many of them were taken from that portion of Virginia recently recaptured from us. It is said that six hundred of them came from Fredericksburg and vicinity. A large number of these conscripted men are Unionists, and declare they will desert the first opportunity. They were badly clothed and armed with rusted muskets.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.—The whole number of prisoners captured by Gen. Sigel in Warren and vicinity is 1,032. The official list has been sent to headquarters by Gen. Sigel. These men were wounded at the battle of Bull Run and the greater portion of them had arms and legs amputated.

MAKING MORE ROOM IN HOSPITALS.—Quite a number of convalescent patients were removed yesterday to new quarters. This is indicative of a battle proceeding, or soon to come on.

The Western gunboat fleet has just been transferred from the War to the Navy Department, in accordance with the law of Congress passed in July last.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Visit to the Army of the Potomac.

HE REVIEWS THE TROOPS.

HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, October 3, 1862.

The President, with General McClellan, has today reviewed the several corps of the army of the Potomac, beginning with Burnside's, near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of Franklin, at Bakersville, embracing those of Porter and Reynolds. At each point collected in large numbers, and manifested the greatest enthusiasm in meeting the President and General McClellan.

The prevailing spirit of loyalty was clearly indicated by the greetings, which on every side were showered upon these distinguished men. The President, after visiting Gen. Richardson, who lies wounded near by, in the morning, will be escorted to Frederick, when he will take a special train for Washington.

New York, October 3.—The steamship City of Washington, from Queenstown on the 25th of September, was boarded off Cape Race this morning by the newsboat of the Associated Press.

The City of New York arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the United States consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North, on repatriation of liberty and the North. The corvette St. Louis, commanded by Garibaldi, would probably continue there all winter.

The steamer Alabama, returning from Liverpool, when she was captured by the Union fleet, was the "29th" (private).

The London Daily News reverts to the proposed exchange of negroes as a wild scheme. It says the secessionist States Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity.

Important from Kentucky.

Opening of the Campaign Against the Rebels.

Extremes and Defeat of the Enemy at Floyd's Fork and Other Points.

THE REBELS EVACUATE SHELBYVILLE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. MORGAN'S ARMY AT THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—Five hundred prisoners taken by Gen. Rosecrans's division, arrived here this noon from Middletown. Skirmishing in front of Bardonia took place this afternoon. In one engagement, the Federal army lost 23 killed and 100 wounded. The rebels lost 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Federal army is now twenty miles from Louisville.

Have just learned that our army are now located in line of battle, 21 miles distant from the Bardonia camp. Heavy skirmishing is constantly going on in front, so look out for news to-morrow.

Gen. Miller is in town. He says he is not exchanged.

Report says Rosecrans's division have had an engagement, but no particulars are given.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The Journal is informed of a sharp skirmish last night, between Gen. Sigel's advance and 2,000 rebel cavalry, at Floyd's Fork, the enemy being posted on the surrounding hills. The rebels were routed, and is reported to be heavy.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Trade is very dull and greatly depressed. Considerable quantities of gold, silver, and coin are being sent to New York.

Money is tight and in active demand at an advance in rates of 1 1/2 to 2 percent. The stringency is caused by the large shipments of coin and the inadequacy of the mint to supply the demand for the time being. Sight exchange on New York sells at 12 1/2 to 16 percent discount. Sterling bills sell at 48 percent premium for bankers, and 49 1/2 percent premium for legal tender bills are at 9 to 10 percent discount.

Sixty thousand dollars went forward by tomorrow's steamer for the National Monetary Commission, being an additional contribution of San Francisco alone. This sum will be materially increased by further city subscriptions, and by the subscriptions throughout the State, which have scarcely commenced.

For the National Republican.

A CARD.

Papers were recently circulated in the Department of the Interior, and subscriptions, to pay the expense of the congressional address to the President, upon the issue of his decree of emancipation. No general was the desire to subscribe, that a number of them, raised on hand after paying all expenses. The undersigned hopes that, in appropriating this excess to the relief of the invalid and wounded soldiers, they have not misinterpreted the wishes of the contributors.

CHAS. F. SCHMIDT.

J. T. CLARK.

Washington, Oct. 1, 1862.

We would inform the committee that the bill poster has left his bill at our office, and desires to receive his pay.—E. HARRIS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

They are a sure antidote to change of water and diet.

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